

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their names published, they must in all cases send stamps for their return.

Afraid of the Issue.

All over the State Republican spellbinders, big and little, are perambulating and perorating. From the humblest cart-tail spouter to members of the Cabinet not an orator of them all dares to say a word for Governor ODELL. "Oh, breathe not his name" is the Republican motto. They seem to be trying to forget him. They don't know of him or hear of him or permit him to occur as Governor or as Chairman in this canvass.

This shows how deep and general is the Republican conviction of the unpopularity of Mr. ODELL. He is content to obscure himself and let the gudgeons be persuaded, if they can be, that the name of ODELL has been wiped off the list, and that HIGGINS, uncompromised, unfettered, unadorned, is the boss and master of the show.

The voters can't be so forgetful as ODELL would like them to be and as the Higgins orators have to be. The ODELL administration has been either good or evil. If good, why are the advocates of Mr. HIGGINS, a part of that good, ashamed and afraid of the record of that administration?

ODELL and ODELLism are to be approved or condemned by the people. The friends of Mr. HIGGINS have not met and do not dare to meet the real and sole issue.

Russia's Act of War in the North Sea.

There seems to be no doubt that on the night of Oct. 21-22 Russia's Baltic fleet, commanded by Admiral ROJESTVENSKY, while traversing the North Sea on its way to Cherbourg, fired on a number of English fishing smacks, thereby causing a grave loss of life and property. Assuming that the aggressor has been correctly identified, we must recognize that an act of war has been committed, which will be promptly followed either by ample apology and reparation on the part of Russia or by an ultimatum on the part of England.

What explanation can be offered for this extraordinary performance? We dismiss the suggestion that the unprovoked aggression may have been deliberately planned, and that the Russian Admiral was instructed to seize the first opportunity of forcing England to take part in the pending war, in order that Russia might be relieved from the humiliation of succumbing to the Japanese. That end could have been attained many weeks ago by a refusal to apologize for the depredations of the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. It would be absurd to sacrifice for that purpose the Baltic fleet, which could not possibly cope with the overwhelming naval force that might be quickly arrayed against it in the British Channel.

England's home fleet, consisting of eight battleships and five cruisers, is itself in the North Sea; the Channel fleet, comprising six battleships and six cruisers, is at or near Portland; while the cruiser squadron made up of seven armored cruisers, three squadrons, or any two of them, if brought together, are more than a match for the ships at the disposal of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY. The size of Russia's Baltic fleet has not been made known officially, and the unofficial accounts vary. Besides torpedo destroyers, colliers and armed merchantmen, there are, according to one report, eight battleships and eight cruisers; but according to a telegram from Dover, only seven battleships and four cruisers passed that port on Sunday. In no event, should war now break out between Russia and Great Britain, would the Baltic fleet be able to escape destruction, for even should it succeed in traversing the British Channel it would be intercepted by England's Mediterranean fleet, which comprehends twelve battleships and fourteen cruisers, besides many supplementary vessels.

We assume, then, that the firing on the English fishing smacks was a mistake on the part of the Russian naval commander. He may, possibly, have supposed the steam trawlers, which are used for fishing in the North Sea, to be Japanese torpedo boats, or submarines; but in view of their proximity it is obvious that no experienced navigator could have made such a blunder. Or he may have resented the inability of the skippers of the fishing smacks to understand and answer his signals. Such inability would have been taken for granted by an experienced navigator, because the vessels fired upon were showing the lights which, by international agreement, fishing craft should exhibit. In a word, we can only acquit Admiral ROJESTVENSKY of a deliberate and glaring breach of international law by imputing to him a degree of nervousness, preceptibility and ignorance that disqualify him for continuance in command.

It follows that no apology and no compensation are likely to be accepted as adequate unless they are accompanied by the immediate recall of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY and by the summary submission of that officer to trial by court-martial. The maritime Powers cannot permit the Baltic fleet to go cruising about the world for the next nine or ten weeks under an officer so grossly unfit to perform his professional duties. Either a competent commander should be appointed or measures should be taken to prevent the Baltic fleet from proceeding any further on a voyage conceived in folly and prosecuted in reck-

less defiance of the fundamental laws of the sea.

The record of this Baltic fleet, which should have reached Port Arthur last spring, but which does not even hope to arrive at Vladivostok before the middle of January, has exposed the Russian Admiralty to ridicule and scorn. It has now revealed, however, a dreadful capacity for mischief. "Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark," it may be doomed to cause a national catastrophe.

Hearst and the "Herald."

The whimsical defiance of Governor Chairman ODELL and of Odellism attempted by the *New York Herald* would attract no more attention in this quarter than any other of the feeble political vagaries of that irresponsible journalistic intellect, were it not that the manner of the attempt concerns THE SUN.

We are willing to deal with perfect frankness with the *Herald's* insinuation that in opposing the continuance of Mr. ODELL's control of the State Government and in denouncing Odellism as an evil and shame, this newspaper is not moved by legitimate public considerations but by private resentment. If that were absolutely true as to THE SUN, the facts regarding ODELL and Odellism would nevertheless remain. The need would be just as urgent for a Governor at Albany, in the words of GROVER CLEVELAND, "as able, as fearless and as incorruptible as I know your candidate [Judge HERRICK] to be."

But the vague and veiled insinuation of the *New York Herald* concerning a personal motive for THE SUN's opposition to Mr. ODELL has no truth behind it. It is both cowardly and dishonest; cowardly, because the *Herald* merely adopts in a timely initiative way the charge printed more specifically and boldly several days ago by its disreputable ally in ODELL's interest, HEARST's *Evening Journal*, in an article suppressed before the entire edition of the paper left the press; dishonest, because the *Herald* knows well enough that THE SUN has already exposed fully every false statement relating to the circumstances of SHERLOCK's pardon by Mr. ODELL in 1901. We have been denied squarely ODELL's lie that THE SUN threatened him with merciless opposition if he granted the pardon. We have recalled the conclusive fact that this newspaper, to its present profound regret, supported ODELL for Governor from fifteen to eighteen months after the event which he says determined its unrelenting hostility, and that we then contributed, perhaps decisively, to his election to the office he yet holds. We have supposed that our exposure of the falsehood and our demonstration of the truth were sufficiently explicit to convince any honest contemporary.

We think so yet.

The City of New York on Nov. 8.

The registration in the city of New York for the coming election aggregates 688,803. For the Presidential election of 1900 it was 640,641, or 48,162 less. The rate of increase this year was about normal. Generally in the State the rate of increase in the registration since 1900 seems to be the same.

That is, the "apathy" so much talked about does not exist and has not existed at any time since the Presidential nominations were made. In no Presidential election is there apathy, and as this country grows older and more populous the interest increases. Outside of the Southern States, where the result of a Presidential election is actually a foregone conclusion, the electorate have grown more and more interested, so far as concerns voting.

It used to be thought necessary to get up torchlight parades and to make a great noise with brass bands to arouse popular interest. Perhaps there was some reason for the uproar at a time when newspapers were not read so extensively as now; but that time passed away long ago, and such childish and semi-barbarous methods were kept in use long after they had become needless. It is even questionable if the occupation of the professional spellbinder has not lost the reason for its continued existence. A few speeches by men of especial weight would probably be enough, and the present tendency in a Presidential campaign seems to be toward restraint in stumpings. Four months of campaign spouting is too much for human endurance. The period of active campaigning on the stump has been gradually shortened till now it is generally restricted to the last month before the election. In this campaign it is to be chiefly in the coming and last two weeks.

How much effect a red-hot canvass in the closing days of a campaign has, so far as concerns the changing of political convictions or intentions, is, of course, not computable; probably it is little. The old notion that the result of a campaign could be changed decisively by a blunder like the Burchard speech in the Blaine canvass or by some roachback put forth at the last moment is likely to be dismissed hereafter. Practically the whole electorate now take their sides unchangeably at the very beginning of the campaign. This republic has put away childish things and grown to maturity.

In 1900 in the city of New York the aggregate of the votes polled by the Republican and Democratic parties was less than the registration by less than 8 per cent. If the percentage of reduction is not more at the coming election the combined poll of the two will be about 635,000, as compared with only 600,000 votes in 1900.

Obviously, no proper criterion for estimating the percentage of the poll of each party at the coming election can be had from the 1900 contest between McKINLEY and BRYAN. Nor is it at all safe to take the State election for Governor in 1902 as affording in its percentages any indication as to the election this year. The best instructed and most experienced politicians are at sea in the matter. It may be assumed that the Democratic percentage will be more than in 1900, but it cannot be assumed and is not assumed by the most sanguine Tammany

calculator that the Democratic percentage of 61 in the State election of 1900 will be reached, with a consequent plurality of 130,000. If the plurality is 120,000, probably the rosiest Tammany expectation will be fulfilled.

Election Day in Newfoundland.

On Oct. 31 Newfoundland will hold a general election which is of quite as much importance to her as the Canadian election of Nov. 3 is to that country, or as our own, which comes a few days later, is to us.

More than is generally realized, the people of the United States are not a little concerned in the result of this election. Canada also has a very important interest in it. One of the main issues involved is confederation of the island with the Dominion. This Canada is now eager to secure. Should a new Government, favorable to such a union, be elected in Newfoundland, Canada would go far and pay much to effect the consolidation. In such an issue the United States, and in a particular manner New England, would be very directly affected. Union would give the control of the long standing and much vexed fisheries question to Canadian hands. Canada would undoubtedly at once give to her own fishermen full and free right to the inshore bait fisheries of which Newfoundland now holds monopoly, and upon which the deep sea fishing virtually depends. That would place in Canadian hands a somewhat formidable "big stick," which could be used, if she saw fit, in warding off part of that American "dumping" which now terrifies some of our neighbors. Or she could use it, if she chose, as an item of barter in any trade relations which might be opened between the two countries.

Sir ROBERT BOND, the present Premier of Newfoundland, holds a strong position with his people. The country has of late been unusually prosperous, and its future prospects are encouraging. Sir ROBERT and his followers point to this fact, as Sir WILFRED LAURIER in Canada and Mr. ROOSEVELT in this country point to similar conditions, as reason for a continuance of the present administration. Should he remain in control, it is a fair assumption that there will be no change in the political status of the island. But a somewhat formidable opposition has developed, and Sir ROBERT may not have it all his own way, although his success seems probable.

The Horse Show Season.

The social significance of the horse shows which are held at the large cities at this season has greatly increased. For years the Horse Show here has marked the beginning of the winter season in New York, and its gayeties were due after that week. Since other cities have begun to hold these annual exhibitions the horse show means, even to New Yorkers, much more than it did.

Exhibiting its horses along with its fashionable life is an amiable way for a city to call attention to its wealth and material progress. The interest in the horse which these occasions keep alive makes them something more than merely social functions. There is undeniably much concern in other details than the horses; but the influence of the shows on sports is healthy.

It is as a factor in the social life of the country that the horse show has so much extended its influence. Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities have come to have their shows with the same regularity that they are held here. The more enthusiastic exhibitors now journey from one place to another to show their horses, and, if possible, to win their blue ribbons in more cities than one. Exhibitors interested enough to want to show their horses and rich enough to indulge their tastes are seen in the entire circuit of shows.

Apart from the social and sporting diversion that such a course affords, there is the advantage of bringing together the socially active of various cities, making them acquainted and removing the prejudice that is sometimes known to exist in one city against another. Boston and New York have only to meet and know each other to realize how sympathetic they may be. Any prejudice that Philadelphia may have against Chicago is soon eradicated by meeting frequently in the arenas of different shows. Especially amiable will Philadelphia feel toward Chicago if her horses are able to win in the Western competition. New York and Boston must be made more cordially friendly by mutual triumphs in their rings.

The result of this intercourse is bound to be beneficial. A larger and less provincial society will result, and what Newport has so far failed to accomplish in assimilating the fashion and wealth of all the large cities of the country will soon be a matter of fact. And this will be due to these annual exhibitions of horseflesh.

Reform of the Tipping Custom Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The SUN has contained some interesting facts on the subject of "tipping" in certain hotels and restaurants of London. I am sure that sensible people are hopeful that a like reform will be begun in this country before long. It is not altogether because the money expended in paying the "waiter's tax," but there is a strong feeling that there is imposition in such a requirement.

Before long proprietors of hostilities will awaken to the fact that in permitting the practice they are paying well and pouring money. Patrons are quite generally beginning to reckon "tips" as part of their day's expenses and give orders accordingly, so that if they give "tips" they pay more, which is not the way to get the best service. Patrons are quite generally beginning to reckon "tips" as part of their day's expenses and give orders accordingly, so that if they give "tips" they pay more, which is not the way to get the best service. Patrons are quite generally beginning to reckon "tips" as part of their day's expenses and give orders accordingly, so that if they give "tips" they pay more, which is not the way to get the best service.

The Voting Machines.

At the general election on Nov. 8 it is proposed to use voting machines in the city of Syracuse, and upon them the names of the candidates for electors of President and Vice-President will not appear. Instead there will be in each party column a ballot bearing the name of the party and the words "Presidential electors," and each one of these ballots cast is to be counted for each of the thirty-nine candidates for elector nominated by the party whose name it bears. This method of voting for electors is prescribed in Section 162 of the New York Election law.

The Syracuse Telegraph opposes this system of voting for electors, on the ground that the voter has not a free choice of the candidates for this office. If one or another of the candidates for elector on a given ticket is distasteful to the voter, he cannot vote against him, but must vote for him along with the others on that ticket, or else vote against the entire list of nominees. He cannot split his ballot on electors.

In 1896 the electoral vote of California was divided, McKINLEY receiving 8 votes and BRYAN 1. In 1900 the "anti-imperialists" of Massachusetts, or some of them, voted the Republican ticket straight except for one elector, and

although they cast an inconsiderable number of tickets thus split, the right to make a protest in this manner is one that should not be destroyed or abridged. It might be of the greatest value.

Certainly the courts should be appealed to for a decision on the legality of this provision of the Election law, for voting machines are coming into more general use each year. The right to vote for any man and against any man should be preserved to every voter in the State.

The Veiled Goddess.

In a warmish letter from Cold Spring, Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES describes the subtle creepings of despotism and reveals the ravages of imperialism in sculpture and the vain efforts of the Goddess to save her face:

"Our Government is expending three hundred and four hundred thousand dollars in building a War College at Washington, where the officers of the American army are to learn the responsibilities and duties of soldiers of the Republic. We are informed that the first statue, that of FREEDOM, the Great, is to be dedicated during the present month, and it has been publicly and repeatedly announced that this is to be one of four, the others being ALLEGORY, the Great, CLEMENCY and NAPOLEON—all monarchs, all imperialists, and two of them overthrown republics to gain their power."

"The Goddess of Liberty, standing high in mid-air over the Capitol, may well veil her face at a scene."

If the Prussian is indeed to be followed in the War College gallery by the Macedonian, the Roman and the Corsican, something should be done to relieve the sufferings of the Goddess and Gen. MILES. An image of an anti-imperialist General should be set among those statues gracing that famous place in CEMETARY, NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, all standing naked in the open air.

There is no finer figure for a statue, no handsomer anti-imperialist warrior, no more imposing foe of despotism than Gen. MILES himself. His effigy should be erected at the War College, standing in mid-air over one of his renowned military engines, the testudo, so that the Goddess of Liberty may have something sympathetic and satisfactory to look at.

Gen. MILES is worth unveiling one's face for; and the revived testudo is a martial apparatus of which the Goddess will not soon grow tired.

The *New York Herald*, which enjoys a singularly felicitous intimacy with ODELL's financial partner, in the course of a very badly written article makes this assertion:

"The ODELL incurred the enmity of Republicans by abolishing amateur trustees of public charitable institutions, and by the removal of the insane from the hands of brutal ward ruffians to the care of the State."

It occurred to us upon reading this paragraph that we had never before heard that the insane of this State had been assigned to the custody of "brutal ward ruffians," so we took the liberty of consulting the records to ascertain who the particular ruffians were. We append the official list so characterized:

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL:

Judge Henry E. Howland,
George E. Dodge,
Mrs. Robert P. Kinne, wife of Dr. Francis Kinne,
John McArthur,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Mrs. Louis B. Perrot, Sister-in-law,
Henry H. Hollister, all of New York.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL:

Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn,
James J. McMahon, Kings Park, L. I.,
Dr. Evan F. Smith, Brooklyn,
Theodore L. Smith, Smith, L. I.,
John C. Deuster, Brooklyn,
Bradish Johnson, Smith, L. I.

Will the *New York Herald* be good enough to get permission to apologize?

It is difficult to imagine the extent of the disaster which would ensue if one-half of the Russian Navy should unexpectedly meet the other half on a dark night.

What does LUKS WRIGHT know about conditions in the Philippines? If Judge PARKER wants information about those unhappy islands, he goes to a more original source than this MARK WRIGHT. Such experts as the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, the Hon. FISKE WARREN, the Hon. MORDELL STORREY, the Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN and Gen. SAMBO BOWLES can and do supply Judge PARKER with information such as WRIGHT doesn't possess. Kirby street, Boston, has long been known as the headquarters from which the Philippines can be studied most effectively. WRIGHT may mean well, but he can't turn out the kind of stuff Judge PARKER wants.

Next Philippine day at Eosopos the Judge will read off some more statements that will be news to WRIGHT, who may think he knows what is going on in the Philippines, but is inexcusably ignorant of what is going on in American imperialist leagues. These institutions may be "factories" while you wait, and know things in the Philippines by special telephonic dispatch.

By the way, is the Parker Constitution Club ready to report on LUKS WRIGHT's insolent assertion that "Judge PARKER has evidently been grossly deceived"? Is not such language from a Democratic satrap unconstitutional?

Remember Furnessville, and keep on remembering it for the next fifteen days.

Reform of the Tipping Custom Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The SUN has contained some interesting facts on the subject of "tipping" in certain hotels and restaurants of London. I am sure that sensible people are hopeful that a like reform will be begun in this country before long. It is not altogether because the money expended in paying the "waiter's tax," but there is a strong feeling that there is imposition in such a requirement.

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When the practice becomes universal of "cutting" the amount of orders to the extent of the amount of the "tip," a great outrage will begin to disappear. FACT, NOT FICTION.

STRAUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23. AMT. TIPPING.

The Reorganization Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I beg leave to state that "A Catholic Priest" is mistaken in citing the Reorganization (not Reorganization) case. Princess Marie Rogge, née Red, divorced Parkhurst, was only civilly married by the Bishop (Mayor) of Lamprorechio, the Reorganization summer residence; the Church having until to-day absolutely refused to sanction that marriage by the religious ceremony. FACT, NOT FICTION.

CATHOLIC CLUB, New York, Oct. 23.

Frank.

Knicker—So the Negroes are getting culture?

Booker—Yes, they have learned to speak of a horse beautiful instead of a beautiful horse.

THE STATE ELECTION.

For Roosevelt and Herrick, the Citizens' Ticket.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On election day I hope to take five votes into the polling booth (myself and four sons), and while we shall vote for the Republican national ticket, we shall cast our vote for Herrick on the State ticket, and I am much indebted to THE SUN for the suggestion. "Odellism" is the lowest form of politics and every white man who votes for Odell is the duty of independent voters to split their votes on the national and State ticket at the next election.

A TAXPAYER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 23.

Political Assessments at the State Capital.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To illustrate the desperate straits to which the Odell clique is put, and the herculean efforts they are making to avoid the disaster and political death threatened by their exposure and the opposition of THE SUN and other newspapers, the following facts speak for themselves:

The employees, male and female, of all State departments are being assessed at the rate of about 40 per cent. of their month's salary. The women stenographers and others under civil service are not excluded, and this includes to some extent I have not yet learned how far—the employees of the Educational Department, which Odell so successfully placed under political domination.

A couple of Democrats have been discharged from the Department of Education without cause and although they were under civil service, and a part of the office force is being utilized for the purpose of distributing campaign documents, their salaries are being withheld. This is the case in the other departments, but has not, until this year, affected the Department of Education. It will probably soon be possible to obtain a license to practise medicine or dentistry if you are strong enough.

It is notorious that in Albany Mr. Barnes, a warm supporter of Odell since the Governor-Chairman (Grover) assumed control of the Republican party, has been assessed every thing from the Mayor to the keeper of a gambling house. He has assessed the patrolmen each \$27 out of a monthly salary of \$75, or 36 per cent.; the firemen proportionately, the street cleaners \$5 out of a weekly salary of \$8, or over 55 per cent. (most of them are put to work shortly before election), and it is said that even the chagmen have had to contribute. Mr. Barnes holds a position under the national government.

Of course, these collections are all necessary, in order that Odellism may not depart from the State capital. DECENCY.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.

Wade on State Issues.

From the *Journal and Evening Herald*.

So far as we have been able to learn, only one campaign speaker sent out by the Republican State Committee is venturing to discuss State issues, and that man is Arthur C. Wade of this city. He has been engaged practically every night of the campaign, and to give his time to State issues. The other speakers, from Mr. Linn Bruce down, have been instructed to say nothing of State affairs.

It is not surprising that Mr. Wade is permitted to discuss State issues. The genius which conducted a successful defense of Benham and Young, and the moral sense that saw away the attorney for Warren B. Hooker and Elbert Hubbard could be safely trusted to defend the sickening mass of corruption and crime which is suggested by the term Odellism or the mention of Odell's candidature. Frank Wade and his associates are brilliant and resourceful men who cleared Benham and Young of all charges.

And then there are peculiar reasons why Mr. Wade should speak for Odell and Higgins on State issues.

Has not Mr. Wade used the same ingenuity in defending Odell's personal friend and appointee, Warren B. Hooker, against charges that he has been a part of the Odell grafting machine?

Was not Mr. Wade selected by Mr. Odell at Saratoga to place in nomination before the Republican convention Mr. Odell's candidate, Mr. Higgins?

And Mr. Wade says that he approves heartily of Odell and the sort of administration Odell has been giving the State. He claims that Higgins would continue the same high grade of administration.

The people, irrespective of party, have made up their mind what they will do with Mr. Higgins. He is marked for overwhelming defeat. House cleaning should be thorough.

Catholics and Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am intensely amused at the letter of James Mark Sullivan of New Haven in to-day's *Sun* complaining that "the Catholic Church is being introduced into this campaign because an interview with the Archbishop of Manila is quoted by one of your correspondents."

If Archbishop Harty had come out for Judge Parker in the Catholic Church, there would be no protest from Mr. Sullivan; and there was no protest from Democrats like him while the Catholic Church was being introduced into the campaign. Now that Catholics are abandoning the Democracy and coming over to the Republicans in their thousands, they are charged with bringing religion into politics.

The race and the Catholic Church have suffered too much in the public opinion of the United States by the false impression created by the Catholic Church that the Church is a body of men who are forever closed to their own body and soul.

That day is gone forever. Mr. Sullivan, the Catholic vote as a sure possession of the Democratic party is a thing of the past.

JOHN J. DALY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Mr. Dos Passos Replies to Mr. Miller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The inquiry in your paper signed by Mr. J. H. Miller is an eminently proper one. I refer him to the Act of Congress approved the 23rd day of June, 1902, called the "Spooner act." Section 2 of that act authorized the President to acquire from the Republic of Colombia the isthmus of Panama. Section 3 provided as follows: "That should the President be unable to obtain from the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the Republic of Colombia within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained the assent of the Senate, may acquire the territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

• • • canal • • • by way of Lake Nicaragua.

Columbia having neglected to accept our terms, and by the adjournment of her legislature, rendered it impossible to do so within a reasonable time, the President was authorized to acquire the territory by way of Panama was clearly terminated.

The question I ask is, "Why did you not, Mr. President, obey the Act of Congress and negotiate with Nicaragua?"

The Spooner act authorized the acquisition of territory, if that act is unconstitutional, then any ground, then all the proceedings in relation to the acquisition of the Panama Canal are abortive and the Administration has thrown away the money paid for Panama.

I am not interested in this latter inquiry at present, but I hope Mr. Miller will push his inquiry to the finish. The point which concerns the American people now is why the President of the United States, being directed to deal with Nicaragua, did not do so. No one has answered this question, for the best of reasons, that to one can. I can in law or morals.

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The Football Situation.

The glory of these autumn days, on which our eyes are fixed, is the wonderful array of colors with variegated hues; but other colors will refuse to yield the palm to these—the ones the Feet Ball players use to bring them victories. The champions of the year may be so all the while, but the Navy's Blue and Gold and Army Black and Gray; and only just the other day the Blue and White went down before the Red and Blue of Army and Navy. But when the war is over, the land glory will die and the colors will be the colors of the victors in their pride will fester in the air.

The football warriors roundly swear the Crimson they love the Orange and the Black desire the Blue; the Blue desire the Navy's Blue and Gold and Army Black and Gray; and only just the other day the Blue and White went down before the Red and Blue of Army and Navy. But when the war is over, the land glory will die and the colors will be the colors of the victors in their pride will fester in the air.

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JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

"Involved" Kentucky Firm.

Disillusion of co-partnership heretofore existing between Mc and Jones in the barbery profession has been disclosed, published in the *Post*, and is to be ascertained. Even what the firm of Mc and Jones, as the firm is involved.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN TROUBLES.

The news from Berlin makes it clear that Germany's little bunch of insurrection in southwest Africa is assuming alarming proportions. Revolt is spreading beyond her control, and it is evident that Germany must either send a force large enough to stamp it out or acknowledge that she has been beaten by Hottentots. The latter is something she can hardly afford to do, while suppression of the revolt gives every promise of difficult achievement. The area involved is about twice that of the State of California and presents a coast line of 890 miles without a harbor except that of Wal-fish Bay, which, with 480 square miles of surrounding territory, belongs to England.

In her recent refusal to allow Germany to use this harbor, located about midway of the German coast line, as a base of operations, England doubtless acted in accordance with a domestic policy. The question of neutral port in time of war could hardly have entered into consideration. Nor does it seem possible that England could have feared that temporary German use would develop into permanent German occupation. To impartial observers it would seem that England's wisest policy would require her to afford Germany all possible assistance, unless it be that she hopes, out of Germany's difficulty, to find a way by which she can acquire the territory and so round out her South African holding by control of everything south of the eighteenth parallel of south latitude.

England has a very direct interest in the speedy suppression of the Herero outbreak. In her neighboring areas she has about 5,000,000 native blacks, many of them none too well contented, to whom Herero success, even temporary, might be a cause of unrest if not worse. Were the world less absorbed in watching the larger struggle in the Far East, a much wider interest would be taken in the interesting process of a small military operations against a native race. England has had her experience in the Sudan, in Zululand and among the hill tribes of India. We have had our own experience with the Tagals and the Moros. Germany now has to pit her military machine against the mobile occupants of a sub-tropical wilderness. Thus far, her success has not been at all impressive.